



DNA VACCINE CONTAINING TUMOR-ASSOCIATED GENE AND CYTOKINE GENE AND METHOD OF PREPARATION THE SAME

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

5 The present invention relates to a DNA vaccine and its preparation, which employs DNA recombination technique to co-incorporate at least one fragment of tumor-associated gene and at least one fragment of cytokine gene into a vector, thereby producing a DNA vaccine containing at least one fragment of tumor-associated gene and at least one fragment of cytokine gene simultaneously.

Description of Related Art

The immunotherapy ~~of for~~ cancer is drawing more and more attention in recent years. In particular, ~~along with due to~~ the development of molecular biology and the ~~advancement progress~~ of biotechnology, ~~there has been a~~ the making of cancer vaccines ~~has seen~~ significant breakthrough in DNA vaccine development. Currently the Current available types of cancer vaccine ~~available vaccines~~ include at least DNA vaccine, dendritic cell vaccine and gene-modified tumor vaccine ~~etc~~. Unlike a typical vaccine ~~that is used to for prevent a disease prevention~~, cancer vaccine aims at ~~treating cancer treatment~~. More specifically, the purpose of cancer vaccine is to boost the body self-immunity immunity ~~to for~~ tumor cells and enable the immune system to recognize and as well as kill tumor cells. Wherein DNA vaccine transforms introduces gene genes encoding specific tumor-associated antigen antigens (e.g. oncogene such as neu, met or ras) into the host cell cells where said tumor-associated antigen antigens ~~is are~~ expressed through the mechanism of transcription and translation to elicit induce the immune response of the host against said tumor-associated antigen antigens and to

achieve the effect of inhibiting inhibit or suppress retarding the growth of tumor cells.

In the example of Take oncogene neu (also called known as Her-2 or c-erbB-2) as an example, previous studies found indicated that neu gene was over-expressed over-expressed in the tumor tissues of some patients with lung cancer, breast cancer, ovarian cancer or bladder cancer. The oncogene Oncogene neu encodes a transmembrane glycoprotein, which is a growth factor receptor that can receive message receiving signals of to expedite accelerating cell growth and division. Since Given the positive correlation between the overexpression of neu gene and propagation of tumor cell cells are positively related, it neu gene may be treated considered as a tumor-associated antigen. In addition, the overexpression of neu gene is also related to drug resistance in chemotherapy medication; Patients patients with such condition symptom usually have poor prognosis.

Exactly because Because of its overexpression in certain types of cancer, neu gene may can be used to design cancer vaccines that target targeting the gene it itself, for instance, a DNA vaccine that carries carrying neu gene. The combined use combination of neu DNA vaccine and cytokine-specific tumor vaccine, such as Interleukin-2 (IL-2), Interleukin-4 (IL-4), and GM-CSF (granulocyte macrophage colony-stimulating factor) has been shown its capability to inhibit the growth of tumor cells in mice. But However, the preparation of such tumor vaccine requires prolonged in vitro culture and an extra screening of tumor cells screening process in-vitro. In the While culturing process, mutation is prone to occur that and results in the loss of surface antigen; while in the screening process, the heterogeneity of the tumor cells might decrease be reduced that and reduce narrows the protection range of tumor vaccine. Plus Moreover, the fact that it is costly to prepare this kind type of vaccine, and its clinical application is still not popular so far has been limited.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In order to addressing address the drawbacks of prior arts, the present invention aims to provide provides an easily prepared and relatively low-cost DNA vaccine and its the method of preparation preparing the same process.

5 The foregoing Aforesaid DNA vaccine is prepared by incorporating implanting at least one fragment of tumor-associated gene and at least one fragment of cytokine gene into a vector that contains a one or more suitable promoter promoters and/or or one or more translation regulatory regulating sequence; at least one fragment of tumor-associated gene; and one fragment 10 of cytokine gene. The resulting DNA vaccine contains both one or more tumor-associated gene genes and one or more cytokine gene genes.

15 The expression of tumor-associated gene genes and cytokine gene genes incorporated implanted into the aforesaid vector may be controlled regulated by one or more mammalian expression promoters and/or or regulated by the IRES (internal ribosome entry site).

Another purpose objective of the present invention is to provide a method of to preparing construct a DNA vaccine containing at least one fragment of tumor-associated gene and at least one fragment of cytokine gene, comprising at least the following steps: designing a primer sequence 20 containing proper primers with specific restriction site sites; using amplifying said tumor-associated gene fragments and cytokine gene fragments by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) to amplify and isolate isolating the two fragments aforesaid tumor-associated gene and cytokine gene respectively; using ligating the tumor-associated genes and cytokine genes with a vector containing one or more promoters and/or one or more 25 translation regulating sequences by ligase ligase to co-incorporate respectively the tumor-associated gene and cytokine gene into a vector having a suitable promoter or translation regulatory sequence.

The aforesaid tumor-associated gene genes and cytokine gene genes on the vector may be arranged in such an order that the tumor-associated gene genes is are located in front of or in back of behind the cytokine gene genes.

5 The aforesaid co-incorporation construction method comprises can be achieved at least by way of: combining the tumor-associated gene genes and the cytokine gene into genes as a fusion gene to be controlled by the same one promoter; or having two independent genes that are controlled respectively by two separate promoters; or having two independent genes 10 that are respectively controlled regulated by a promoter and regulated by an IRES segment respectively.

The aforesaid DNA vaccine may be carried transformed at least by retroviral vector, adenoviral vector, adeno-associated viral vector, or liposome, or administered directly in the form of DNA.

15 The aforesaid DNA vaccine may be administered at least by way of subcutaneous injection, intramuscular injection, oral administration, spraying or gene gun injection.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

20 FIG. 1 is a diagram of shows the primer sequence sequences designed in for Embodiment 1 according to in the present invention.

FIG. 2 is a diagram shows of the N neu-IL-2 fusion DNA vaccine in Embodiment 1 according to in the present invention.

25 FIG. 3 is the experimental flow chart of in Embodiments 2, 3 and 4 in accordance with the present invention.

FIG. 4 is a graph showing shows the tumor-suppressing effect of N neu-IL-2 fusion DNA vaccine as depicted in Embodiment 2 according to in the present invention.

5 FIG. 5 depicts shows the survival rate rates of mice that received injected respectively the treatment of with normal saline (line 5 a), pRc/CMV vector only (line 5 b), separate N neu DNA vaccine and IL-2 DNA vaccine given separately (line 5 c), N neu DNA vaccine (line 5 d) or N neu-IL-2 fusion DNA vaccine (line 5 e)—as performed in Embodiments 3 and 4 according to in the present invention.

10

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a DNA vaccine and its preparation, which employs DNA recombination technique to co-incorporate implant at least a fragment of tumor-associated gene and at least a fragment of cytokine gene into a vector. The administration of an effective dose of such DNA vaccine in a mammal mammalian may enhance the immune response of the host hosts through the co-expression of tumor-associated antigen genes and cytokine genes, and thereby achieve the therapeutic effect of inhibiting or retarding suppressing tumor growth.

20 The main objective purpose of the present invention is to provide a DNA vaccine, which is prepared by incorporating implanting at least one fragment of tumor-associated gene and at least one fragment of cytokine gene into a vector containing a one or more suitable promoter promoters and/or or one or more translation regulatory sequence at least one fragment of tumor-associated gene and one fragment of cytokine gene sequences. The resulting resulted DNA vaccine contains both tumor-associated gene genes and cytokine gene genes.

The expression of tumor-associated gene genes and cytokine gene genes incorporated implanted into the aforesaid vector may at least be controlled at least by one or more mammalian expression promoters, such as CMV promoter, PSV promoter or LTR promoter, or regulated by IRES. Said 5 Aforesaid tumor-associated gene genes may be full length or truncated a oncogene oncogenes, such as neu, met or ras, in one complete or truncated segment, for example, a fragment of N neu gene encoding the extracellular domain of neu protein. Said Aforesaid cytokine gene genes include includes at least the IL-2, IL-4 or GM-CSF gene.

10 Another objective purpose of the present invention is to provide a method of preparing to construct a DNA vaccine containing at least one fragment of tumor-associated gene and at least one fragment of cytokine gene, comprising at least the following steps: designing primer primers sequence containing proper specific restriction site sites; amplifying said 15 tumor-associated gene fragments and cytokine gene fragments by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) and isolating the two fragments using polymerase chain reaction (PCR) to amplify and isolate tumor-associated gene and cytokine gene respectively; using ligase to co-incorporate respectively ligating the tumor-associated gene genes and cytokine gene genes into with a vector having containing a one or more suitable promoter 20 promoters and/or or one or more translation regulatory regulating sequence by ligase.

25 The said Aforesaid tumor-associated gene genes may be located in front of or in back behind the of the cytokine gene genes on the vector. The aforesaid co-incorporation construction can be achieved at least by way of combining the tumor-associated gene genes and the cytokine gene genes into a fusion gene to be controlled by the same one promoter, for instance, fusing N neu gene and IL-2 gene behind a CMV promoter; or having two independent genes that are controlled respectively by two separate promoters 30 respectively, for instance, inserting respectively N neu gene and IL-2 gene

respectively behind two separate promoters; or having two independent genes that are respectively controlled by a promoter and an IRES segment, for instance, inserting N neu gene behind CMV promoter and IL-2 gene behind IRES.

5 The aforesaid DNA vaccine ~~may be~~ is carried ~~transformed~~ at least by retroviral vector, adenoviral vector, adeno-associated viral vector, or liposome, or administered directly in the form of DNA. The aforesaid viral vectors offer higher transfection efficiency and better expression, but each of them has its limitation. For instance, retroviral vector can only transfect cells
10 in division; adenoviral vector ~~tends to~~ leads to induce strong immune response; and adeno-associated viral vector has limited gene capacity. Non-viral vectors described above, such as liposome is very safe, but its transfection efficiency and expression are not as desirable as viral vectors.
15 The proper vector for DNA vaccine of the present invention can be selected based on the actual practical needs. On the other way, ~~The~~ the DNA vaccine can put into practice by ~~directly~~ may be injected injecting DNA into muscle ~~cells~~ cell ~~directly in the form of DNA on account of the fact that,~~ and muscle ~~cell~~ cells will automatically ingest uptake the DNA and express it, which is sufficient to elicit enhanced immune response despite of the relatively low expression level.
20

 The DNA vaccine herein may be administered at least by way of subcutaneous injection, intramuscular injection, oral administration, spraying or gene gun injection.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The preparation and efficacy of DNA vaccine in the present invention are further depicted with the illustration of embodiments.

EMBODIMENT 1 - Making a DNA vaccine by fusing N neu gene and 5 mature IL-2 fragment

In this embodiment, DNA recombination technique is used to make a DNA vaccine containing N neu gene encoding the extracellular domain of neu protein and a mature IL-2 fragment. The preferred primer sequences for constructing the DNA vaccine of present invention, as used herein, includes
10 the forward *Hind* -N'-neu primer (SEQ ID NO:1), the reverse N'-neu-*Not* primer (SEQ ID NO:2), the forward *Not* -IL2 primer (SEQ ID NO:3) and the reverse IL-2-xba primer (SEQ ID NO:4). Fig. 1 shows the preferred primer sequence for constructing a DNA vaccine according to this invention
15 that contains containing the fusion of N neu gene and mature IL-2 fragment in the present invention. The steps include designing a proper restriction site and isolating the desired N neu gene and mature full length IL-2 fragment using polymerase chain reaction, and after restriction enzyme digestion, adding ligase to first constructing N neu gene on a mammalian expression vector pRC/CMV, and then using restriction enzyme and ligase to insert a
20 mature full length IL-2 fragment downstream of N neu gene to form a DNA plasmid containing N neu-IL-2 fusion gene. As shown in Fig. 2, said the DNA plasmid is inserted transformed into *Escherichia coli* DH5 α for mass reproduction and then extracted with Endofree Oiagen plasmid-Mega kits to complete the preparation of a DNA vaccine containing the fusion of N neu
25 gene and mature IL-2 fragment.

EMBODIMENT 2 The tumor-suppressing effect of N neu-IL-2 fusion DNA vaccine

In this embodiment, cohorts of mice were injected with $1*10^6$ /ml MBT-2 bladder cancer cells on the back to induce tumor growth. Ten days later, N neu-IL-2 fusion DNA vaccine prepared according to Embodiment 1 or normal saline (as control) was administered intramuscularly in the first time into the tumor site. The second and third administrations of vaccine took place on day 7 and day 14 after the first administration respectively (see Fig. 3 for referring to the flow process chart). The sizes of tumors measured at the time of first administration and 2-3 times each week afterwards are shown in Fig. 4. It is found that in comparison with normal saline, N neu-IL-2 DNA vaccine has marked remarkable tumor-suppressing effect.

EMBODIMENT 3 The effect of N neu-IL-2 fusion DNA vaccine on the survival rate of mice

In this embodiment, cohorts of mice were injected with $1*10^6$ /ml MBT-2 cells on the back to induce tumor growth. Ten days later, tumor approximately 25mm^3 in size grew from the injection site, and N neu-IL-2 fusion DNA vaccine prepared according to Embodiment 1 was administered intramuscularly in the first time into the tumor; some mice received normal saline or DNA vaccine containing only N neu, but not IL-2 as control groups. The second and third administrations of vaccine took place on day 7 and day 14 after the first administration respectively (see Fig. 3 for flow process). As shown in Fig. 5, all mice (37) administered with normal saline died in 56 days after being inoculated with MBT-2 cells (line a), while 8 of the 37 mice that received N neu DNA vaccine survived (survival rate of 22% as shown in line d), and 18 of the 37 mice that received N neu-IL-2 fusion DNA vaccine survived (survival rate of 49% as shown in line e). If the observation time was extended another three weeks, that is, 90 days after the inoculation of MBT-2 cells, only 4 out of 37 mice that were administered with N neu DNA vaccine survived (survival rate of 11%, as shown in line d), while 12 out of 37 mice that received N neu-IL-2 survived (survival rate of 32% as shown in line e). The results suggest that N neu-IL-2 fusion DNA vaccine is more

effective than N neu DNA vaccine in slowing down the growth of tumor, and more effectively prolonging the life of mice in the long run.

EMBODIMENT 4 Comparing the effect of N neu-IL-2 fusion DNA vaccine and the combination of N neu vaccine and IL-2 vaccine given 5 separately on the survival rate of mice

To further demonstrate the progressive nature of the prevent invention, this embodiment compares the effect of N neu-IL-2 fusion DNA vaccine and the combination of N neu vaccine and IL-2 vaccine given separately on tumor suppression. The method of tumor cell injection and the 10 time for administering DNA vaccines in this experiment are shown in Fig. 3. The results, as illustrated in line c and line e, show that 90 days after the mice were injected with MBT-2 cells, 12 out of 37 mice administered with N neu-IL-2 fusion DNA vaccine survived (survival rate of 32% as shown in line e), while only 1 out of 16 mice administered with combination of N neu vaccine 15 and IL-2 vaccine given separately lived (survival rate of 6% as shown in line c), further indicating the superior effect of N neu-IL-2 fusion DNA vaccine.

The DNA vaccine of the present invention has been disclosed in the embodiments. However the embodiments should not be construed as a limitation on the spirit and scope of the appended claims .Those skilled in the 20 art can easily understand that all kinds of alterations and changes can be made within the spirit and scope of the appended claims.

The DNA vaccine of the present invention containing tumor-associated gene and cytokine gene offers several advantages: (1) It can induce cellular and humoral immune responses which last for a long time; (2) the expressed 25 antigen has a structure that approximates that expressed in human body during natural infection, thereby producing better immunization effect; (3) it can cross recognize different parts of the antigen, which helps overcome the problem of vaccine escape mutant; (4) combined immunization may be carried out by inserting combination of different antigen genes in the

plasmid; (5) it has a variety of administration routes, including subcutaneous, intramuscular, oral, spray or gene gun; and (6) its preparation process is simple and cost-effective. It is also easy to mass produce, transport and preserve. It is an improvement over known cancer-treating vaccines and

5 demonstrates better efficacy.

ABSTRACT

The present invention discloses a DNA vaccine and its the method of preparation preparing the same, which employs DNA recombination technique to co-incorporate a fragment of tumor-associated gene and a fragment of cytokine gene into a vector. The administration of such DNA vaccine may can enhance the immune response of the host through the co-expression of tumor-associated antigen protein and cytokine, and thereby achieve the therapeutic effect of inhibiting or retarding tumor growth.